

LUMINOUS PAINT
FOR
LIFE BUOYS.
MOORING BUOYS.
BEACONS.
PIER HEADS.
CLOCK DIALS.
LANTERNS FOR MAGAZINES,
&c. &c. &c.

L. AND C. CRAWFORD & CO., have been
Appointed Agents for the Sale of the
PATENT LUMINOUS PAINT.

in Hongkong, South China, and Formosa.
They have now a large supply of the most
requisite Colours, and have prepared a dark
room, in which the illuminating power of this
Paint is shown.

Inspection is invited.

L. AND C. CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1883.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
A. FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,

By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-
VERNOR and his Royal Highness the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PHARMACEUTISTS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN,
AND
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPAIRED,
PASSAGE SEALS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. WATSON & CO., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. (2)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not
ordered for fixed period will be continued until
countermanded.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name
and address with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.
After that hour the supply is limited.

Communications of Editorial matters should be
addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The
Manager," and not to individuals by name.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, AUGUST 6TH, 1883.

On the 20th ultimo a deputation composed of
the Tung Wa Hospital Committee and other Chinese
gentlemen waited upon the GOVERNOR and laid before
His Excellency certain representations on subjects which
they considered required attention at the hands of the Executive. The GOVERNOR promised to consider the representations
made to him, and he has now transmitted his reply through the Registrar-General.

The authorized channel of communication between
the Chinese and the Government. The reply was published in our issue of Saturday,
and is clear and concise. The first point
touched upon is that of the Tung Wa Hospital
Funds, a mere matter of detail as to which
the GOVERNOR falls in with the views
of the deputation. The next subject is
Gambling. The Committee request the suppression
of pock-pock and tso-tso lotteries on
account of the social and moral injury caused
by them. The GOVERNOR replies that the
police have orders to act in the suppression
of public gambling with as great energy as
the law will permit, and says that as the
existing law is not sufficient the GOVERNOR
will propose a new Ordinance on this subject.

Our own view is that as it is impossible
to suppress gambling it would be better to bring it under more effective
control by the establishment of a proper licensing
system. This, however, is not the view
of the GOVERNOR, nor apparently of the
Chinese. The GOVERNOR suggests that Chinese
owners of houses can materially assist
the efforts of the Government by not allowing
their houses to be used for gambling or
other immoral purposes—a very wholesome
suggestion which, it is to be hoped, Chinese
owners of property will duly note and act
upon, thus giving practical effect to the
views they have expressed. The next subject
touched upon is a serious one with
very amusing side to it. The Committee,
we are informed, wish some steps to be taken
to prevent married women from deserting
their husbands in China and coming to
Hongkong. They recommend that such
women should be delivered up to the Chinese
Authorities and by them restored to their
husbands and families. They urge also that a
law punishing adultery criminally [in the
way we understand] should be enacted
in Hongkong as in China. In the Blue Book
on Restrictions on Chinese, we find no mention
of this matter as a grievance under
which the Chinese population of Hongkong
are groaning. Had it been so mentioned
it would hardly have commanded the
sympathy of the English humanitarians.
The representation of the Committee serves
to show how unfeeling the Chinese really are
to take any direct part in the Government of
the Colony. They have not yet imbibed the
spirit of English freedom, and if they were
allowed to have their own way would cause
the law of this Colony to be assimilated to that
of China, including its tyranny and some of
its barbarities. The position of the woman
in China is one of degradation and hardship.
Whether wife or concubine she is practically
in the absolute power of the man and
possesses no rights in her own person.
The treatment she receives is often cruel, as
it must necessarily be under such a system,
human nature being what it is. The answer
of the GOVERNOR is clear and to the
point. He says the Government of Hongkong
has much difficulty in dealing with
questions of this nature, in consequence of
the importance attached by the English
people to the right and principles of personal
liberty; and although this personal
liberty may in some cases, such as the present,
lead to entail undesirable consequences,
yet His Excellency is sure that
the gentlemen who waited on him, who have
given many proofs of the advantages which it

confers on all residents in this Colony, will
not desire that it should be unnecessarily
curtailed. It will be noted, however, that
what the deputation proposed was that in
the case of women this liberty should most
decidedly be curtailed. His Excellency goes
on to say that persuasion is the only weapon
that can be employed, and that the Registrar-
General has instructions to give every
assistance in his power towards inducing
runaway Chinese wives to return to their
husbands. We wish Dr. STEWART every
success in the performance of this delicate
duty, but judging from two cases which are
mentioned in the reply his persuasive powers
do not always prevail with the peasant ladies.
The next question touched upon is that of
lawyers' stalls. The deputation requested
that hawkers might be allowed to have
stationary stalls in the streets, and His
Excellency, without making any definite
promise, says that in all well regulated cities
certain rules are necessary for securing
order and cleanliness, that nothing further
is contemplated in Hongkong, and that in
carrying out the regulations the police have
strict orders to exercise forbearance as far
as the law permits. It is, however, rather
difficult to know what the Chinese really
want in this matter. A deputation which
waited upon Mr. MARSH while he was
administering the Government, represented
that the hawkers' stalls were a nuisance, and
although the remarks of the spokesman on
that occasion were afterwards informally
disclaimed by some of the deputation, and
he himself afterwards said he had not
represented the general opinion, still such
vacillation makes it difficult to know
what the Chinese do really want. Another
question touched upon is that of distainants
for rent, the Chinese complaining that the
new system of having to take out districts
through the Supreme Court causes delay.
This is a matter of detail as to which the
GOVERNOR says there must be some
apprehension on the part of the deputation.
The last and most important question is
that of the bankruptcy law. The present
bankruptcy law is defective and unsatisfactory
in every respect; its defects have been
repeatedly commented on, and it is satisfactory
to be at length informed that the
Attorney-General is now preparing a new
Ordinance or bankruptcy which will shortly
be laid before the Legislative Council. We
can only hope it will prove to be such a
measure as to remedy in a complete manner
the evils which now exist.

To-day, being a bank holiday, will be observed
as a holiday by the Government departments.

There will be a meeting of the Legislative
Assembly at half past two o'clock on Wednesday
afternoon.

Captain Rose of the Spark, had the assistance
of Mr. H. M. Baily.

Before proceeding with the inquiry, Captain
Thomsett stated that he had received a letter
from Mr. Jamison, the registered owner of the
Spark, which he would read, applying for an
inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss
of the vessel, the captain himself had not applied
for an inquiry. The letter was as follows—

Holloway, 24th July, 1883.

Mr. C. Thomsett, Esq., of the Marine Court of Inquiry,
A. R. S. Co., steamer Spark, on the afternoon of Saturday,
the 4th inst., for this port and Shanghai.

The stamp revenue during the month of July
amounted to \$1,333, being an increase of \$1,165
in the amount collected in the same month last

A Rangoon telegram to the Indian Daily News
states that a trial of Chinese labour is to be
made in Burma for agricultural and mining
purposes; the coolies are to be imported.

It is noticed in the Gazette that the Queen's
examiner, empowering Mr. T. I. Ross to act
as Consul for Siam at Hongkong, received Her
Majesty's signature on the 16th June.

We are glad to be able to state that the cable
steamer Scotia has successfully completed the
laying of the duplicate cable between Nagasaki
and Vladivostok. We understand the electrical
condition of the new cable give every satisfaction.—Japan Mail.

The British steamer Kowloon left the
Kowloon dock on Saturday, and the Japanese steamer
Takao Maru leaves to-day. The British
steamer Arctic leaves the Cosmopolitan dock
to-day. The British steamer Canton will be docked
at Kowloon to-day.

A Swatow correspondent writes to the
Gazette under date of 25th July—No cases of
cholera have been reported in the
Chinaman's dock since last Sunday night either
native or foreign. The weather is now cool and a
good breeze has been blowing, and may be
we have heard the last of this ravaging disease for
the season.

Sir J. P. Hennessy has already (remarks an
Indian contemporary) received a reminder that
Chinese owners of houses can materially assist
the efforts of the Government by not allowing
their houses to be used for gambling or
other immoral purposes—a very wholesome
suggestion which, it is to be hoped, Chinese
owners of property will duly note and act
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It is notified in the Gazette that Mr. J. H.
Stewart-Lockhart has been appointed by the
Queen to be Agent Colonial Secretary and
Auditor of Accounts for Hongkong. The said
gentleman has been appointed by the Governor
Clerk of Council for Mr. A. Seth, who has
been provisionally appointed Superintendent of
the Opium Revenue.

The Korean Government has issued three kinds
of coin—silver, two, and three sen, bearing
the characters Dot & which mean great orient.
One sen is equivalent to 75 mow, two sen to 150
mow, and three sen to 225 mow. On the new
Korean copper coins are embossed the words
Ho-tsu (pennant currency). They are worth
5 mow each.—Malacca Nau.

The Fiji Shingo states that a telegram has been
received announcing the arrival of General
Felts, on the 21st July, at Nagasaki. It is also
said that Min Yong-ki, Adviser to the Board of
Foreign Commerce in Korea, has arrived at the
same place. The purpose of the latter official's
journey is not mentioned, but there are rumours
that Japan is not his ultimate destination.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[FOR EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALIAN, AND
CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.'S LINE.]

LONDON, 3rd August.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

The following is the result of the running for
the Goodwood Cup—

Border Minstrel 1

Corridor 2

Duchy Over 3

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE TROOPS
IN EGYPT.

In the House of Commons, the Foreigner, in
reply to a question, said that he declined to under-
take to consult Parliament before the withdrawal
of the troops.

CONVEYANCE OF THE MAILED
THROUGH EGYPT.

Owing to the strict quarantine established by
the British Government, the conveyance of the
mails by the Egyptian post is suspended, but
the mail is transported by the Suez Canal. Pass-
engers eastward from Venice and Brindisi pass
the London trunk services at Port Said.

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The following is the result of the running for
the Goodwood Cup—

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 4th August.

On LONDON—
Bank Bills, on demand 37/4
Bank Bills, 30 days' sight 37/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 37/4
Credits, at 4 months' sight 37/4
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 37/4
On PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 55/4
Credits at 3 months' sight 66/4
On BOMBAY—Bank, 3 days' sight 22/4
On CALCUTTA—Bank, 3 days' sight 22/4
On SHANGHAI—
Bank, 3 days' sight 72/4
Private, 30 days' sight 72/4
SHANGHAI—
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—102 per cent. premium.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—New Issues—100 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—
1650 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—
\$2700 per share.
North China Insurance—100 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—1,075 per share, dividend.
Chitose Insurance Company, Limited—\$230 per share, dividend.
On The Insurance Company, Limited—1s. 14s per share.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$120 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—
\$347 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—
\$880 per share.
Hongkong Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—
73 per cent. premium.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$45 premium ex dividend.
Fudo, China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—
15 per cent. discount.
Culon and Manly Steamship Company, Limited—
20 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$52 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$175 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$173 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—Now Issue—\$165 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—
2 per cent. premium.
Lung-San Refining Company, Limited—\$78 per share.
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$163 per share.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—
\$32 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—Nominal.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—Nominal.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—2 per cent. premium.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—1 per cent. premium.

HONGKONG AV. TIDE-TABLE.

See the Hongkong Almanac.

	How High.	Low Water.
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23. 5	High.	Low.
24. 6	High.	Low.
25. 7	High.	Low.
26. 8	High.	Low.
27. 9	High.	Low.
28. 10	High.	Low.
29. 11	High.	Low.
30. 12	High.	Low.
31. 13	High.	Low.
1. 14	High.	Low.
2. 15	High.	Low.</

EXTRACTS.

TURKISH LEGEND.
A certain pasha, dead three thousand years, once from his harem fled in sudden fears, and had this sentence on the city's gate deeply engraved, "Only God is great." So these four words above the city's noise hang like the accents of an angel's voice, and swerve from the high barbican, and sweep down, from the high barbican, Sighed each retiring warrior, "Lost is my city's glory. Every race Lifts, with open leaves, the unknown pasha's dust, and all is ruin—save one wrinkled smile, Whereon is written, "Only God is great."

ARABIC.

DEATH OF THE AUTHOR OF THE PASSION-PLAY.

The man who was virtually the author of the "Ober-Ammergau" Passion Play, of which we have heard so much of late years, has just died in that village at the age of eighty-five. He was a Benedictine monk, and his name was Geistlicher Rat Daisenberger. He was the spic of a peasant. In early life he became an enthusiastic lover of music and the religious drama, writing many religious plays. In 1846 he was transferred from the monastery of Etal to become the spiritual director of Ober-Ammergau; and it was at the suggestion of the Bavarian King, Ludwig I., that he revised the Passion Play, which was formerly no more than a rude piece of grotesque mummery. He made it a drama pervaded by a much loftier spirit, and its performance once every ten years since has attracted the attention of the cultured world. The representations owed much of their success to the patient zeal of Father Daisenberger, who was doubtless animated in the work by a genuine desire to make the drama a source of religious edification to those who witnessed the performances. Personally he was a man of noble and commanding aspect, his countenance marked by a serene and gracious dignity. He is said to have been a faithful pastor and was greatly loved by the simple peasants of the district in which he spent nearly forty years of his life.

THE FIRST RESTAURANT.

The *Journal des Débats* contains an interesting note upon the origin of the word "restaurant." In 1783 a cook named Boulangier, who kept a shop at the corner of the Rue des Poissons and the Rue Ballu, in Paris, hung out a large white flag bearing the inscription, "Venite mihi omnes qui stomacho laboratis, et ego restaurabo." Beneath these words was a list of his prices; and as the good man did not look out for outside profits, his dining-room was quickly invaded by all the young bloods of the capital, and, every one began to ask him, "How have you been to Boulangier?" The favorite dish at the time was nothing more appetizing than sheep's trotters; but as soon as this humble fare was cooked to large quantities of it were sent out daily to all the great mansions in the neighborhood. The restaurant was much received by the courtiers of the day; and on the celebrated gourmet Montrou, the Academician, went there regularly. Being reader to the Queen, he last sounded the praise of sheep's trotters to the ears of Roayay; and Boulangier, who had by this time accumulated a fortune, was ordered to supply the table of Louis XV. Thereafter the restaurant became one of the popular features of Parisian life; and within the next few years very opened that famous establishment which, after having been the resort of Saint-Just and Marat, was removed in 1805 from the Allee des Orangers to its present quarters.

THE MAN AT THE NET.

A vigorous controversy has for a long time past divided the ranks of lawn tennis players into separate and hostile factions. Very soon after the game became generally popular, and began to be studied as a racquet sport, it was found that the practice known as "volleying" was fraught with some danger to it as a trial of skill. Men having a quick eye and arm were able, by posting themselves close to the net, to intercept the ball as it came over, and by a severe downward stroke to hit it in such manner that it could not possibly be returned—or, in other words, to "kill" it. The practice in question rapidly grew, and players were seen stretching their racquets over the net into the adversary's territory, taking the ball long before it had come within their own boundaries, and putting an end to what might otherwise have been an interesting rally. Protests were made, and after some ratherrimonious passages of arms, a rule was enacted making it illegal to take the ball until it had passed over the net. This was a concession of some importance, but it by no means satisfied the players who object to the practice of volleying at the net; and this year a renewed struggle has been made to abolish the facility still existing for killing the ball. Immediately after it has crossed that barrier, innumerable letters have been written in the *Field* and elsewhere on both sides of the question, one player maintaining that it is no advantage to put a man "at the net" for purposes of volleying, and others arguing that by doing so it is possible, even under the new rules, to spoil sports. The arguments on neither side are entirely convincing, but, perhaps, the strongest that has been used is that, which seems to have prevailed, vis., that, under the existing code, though it may not be absolutely prohibited, very excellent matches can still be played—Globe.

AN EXAMINATION ANECDOTE.

A correspondent writes us as follows:—In the Christmas week of 1871 I was undergoing my final examination at one of the London Colleges. I must mention that it was at the same time that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was battling with typhoid fever at Sandringham, and the heart of the whole nation was round that sick bed; even the medical students harassed and fatigued by an examination which extended over five days, used to find time, morning and evening, to visit the General Post Office and read the latest bulletins. My examination was over, and I was sitting in comparative comfort, listening to the answers of a Bartholomew's man, who followed me, and whose cool self-confidence I greatly envied. The examiner took him in, on the treatment of typhoid; and after the candidate had exhausted all the means of treatment he could think of without satisfying his questioner, the latter said, "Have you never heard of the treatment by cold baths?" "Certainly I have," said the candidate; "but the treatment is so very new that I scarcely thought it worth mentioning." "Nonsense!" retorted the great physician: "I have heard using it with the best results at the Hospital." The Bartholomew's man replied that, in spite of that, he should hesitate to adopt it in private practice, as in case of a fatal result, occurring from any other cause it would, infallibly be attributed to the new treatment, and damage the practice. The examiner demurred to this, the young man at length said, "Pardon me, sir, but if the Prince of Wales were under your care how do you think you would feel inclined to treat him with cold baths?" The examiner looked annoyed for a moment, then began to smile, then to laugh, outright, at the man's impudence; and at last, shrugging his shoulders, replied good-naturedly, "Well, upon my word, I am not quite certain that I should!"—*Chambers's Journal*.

ANECDOTAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

MR. SALA'S ANECDOTAL.
There is probably no living man of the present day who is better known than Mr. Sala. He is the foremost representative of the lighter side of modern journalism, and has achieved a unique reputation in that department of literature. Whether English journalists will ever attain the same political importance as their Continental brethren is, or is not, perhaps, doubtful. The idea that it is for the daily press, who makes his living by his pen, must necessarily be a disagreeable, out-of-the-way individual, to be deeply rooted to be easily eradicated. But, of late years this peculiarly British prejudice has been greatly modified; and no one would venture to dispute that Mr. Sala is entitled to rank among the distinguished men of the day.

His career has been remarkable from the commencement, and furnishes a striking example of pluck and honest hard work. He is generally supposed to be gifted with a sort of intuitive knowledge of every subject under the sun, enabling him to dash off an article on any theme at a moment's notice, without the smallest mental effort. It is true that he writes a little pen; and Mackay, referring to his abilities, once humorously described him as "a horse big enough to pull any shay about." But his real gait, credit for the year and years of research by which he has qualified himself for the exacting duties of his profession. Still less do people realize the enormous amount of work which is necessary to enable a public writer to keep abreast with the time. Mr. Sala is a voracious reader, and on show follow after filled with extracts in his own hand, extending over many years, on political and social questions of the day, in which the result of his extensive and varied studies are carefully arranged and trifled for reference. These voluminous notebooks may be called the stock-in-trade of his art; for though he possesses in a remarkable degree the gift of a retentive memory, he is too much a master of his craft to rely upon it for facts, and his carefully-indexed memoranda form an indispensable aid to his daily work.

A CLOCK MADE OF BREAD.
Milan has recently become possessed of a treasure in the shape of a clock which is made entirely of bread. The maker is a Parvenu who for three years has been employed in the construction of this singular curiosity. Too poor to purchase metal, and with only a certain allowance of bread daily, he deprived himself regularly of the soft portions of his loaves, satisfying his hunger with the crusts. He used a certain tool to solidify his material, the various pieces when dry thus becoming perfectly hard and insoluble to water. The clock is of respectable size and goes well. The case, also made of hardened bread, displays great talent in design and execution.

A MILKMAN WHO WAS OFF HIS BEARINGS.

When the milkman drove up to a house on Thirty-fourth Street the other day to deliver the usual quart of milk, the gentleman of the household inquired, "Thomas, how many quarts of milk do you deliver now?" "Ninety-one, Sir." "How many cows have you?" "None, Sir." The gentleman made some remarks about the early springs, state of the roads, &c., and then asked, "Say, Thomas, how much milk per day do you average?" "Seven, Sir." "Ah—um," said the gentleman, who was off his milk, "the boy has improved his achievement did not meet with much appreciation; but it is, at least, certain that he was one of the most promising pupils of the school, and an addition remarkable proficiency in language, drawing, music, and other special branches of study."

Mr. Sala was originally destined for a career in the law, but, at an early age he commenced to study art. He was soon forced, however, to turn his attention to earning his living, and found the process involved a painful vicissitude. He commenced, when still a lad, to make political caricatures and pictorial illustrations of passing events in the fashion then in vogue. It turned out many hundreds of this "skits" which found a ready sale, and he became a clever draughtsman, lithographer, and engraver.

But the remuneration he received was so insignificant that he could scarcely make a living, especially as his eye, always weak, unfitted him to the kind of work.

For several years, therefore, he followed a strange variety of occupations, frequently reaching very low water.

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